Carolina Observer.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Crockery Ware.

Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.
bags prime Green Coffee,
bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by
JOHN LIPPITT & CO.
mr. 17, 1826.

Just received and for sale,

20 doz. *WOOL HATS*, bl'k & white,
10 cases *FUR HATS*,
Gentlemen's Seal and Hair Skin *CAPS*.
CLAYLAND & BOWEN.
January 17, 1828. 54-tf.

Shocco Female Academy.

Miss *LUCAS* respectfully informs her friends and the public, that the Exercises of the above Academy will be resumed on the *first Monday in February next*. The utmost attention will be paid to the morals and behavior of the Young Ladies placed in this Seminary; and its retired, pleasant and healthy situation; its salubrious air and water, make it a desirable residence for youth; and being a few miles on the stage road, it affords opportunities for parents and guardians of regular communication with their children or wards.

In addition to the usual Elements of education, and Plain and Ornamental Needlework, the young ladies will be instructed in Geography, History, Astronomy, Botany, Drawing, Painting on velvet, Music, &c.
TERMS.—Board and Tuition $50 per session.—Music $20 per session, payable in advance.
Warren County, December 30, 1827. 53 3tp.

Fayetteville Academy.

It is with extreme regret and mortification, the School Committee of this Institution have to announce to the public, that the Rev. Mr. Ford, whom they had appointed Principal of the Academy, and who had, as such, embarked in the business, has thought it his interest, and not inconsistent with his duty to abandon the School and to seek a place more lucrative in the South. He has disappointed the fond wishes of the community and placed the Committee in a situation truly awkward and embarrassing.

Seldom was ever a seminary of learning, which depended on public opinion for success, commenced under more favourable auspices, than was the Fayetteville Academy likely to commence; but at the very crisis of expectation, the hopes of its friends are dashed by the ill-judged abandonment of its principal.

This unexpected and unfortunate event was beyond the control of the Committee—and this must be their apology. They have for the present engaged the services of the Rev. A. W. Gay, who taught in this Academy in 1826, and whose classical attainments are well known here. He will open the Male Department on Monday next; and a suitable Assistant will be employed. The Committee have taken measures to obtain an accomplished Female Teacher to conduct the Female Department, which they hope will also be opened under her direction, on Monday next.
H. POTTER, *Pres't Sch. Com.*
Fayetteville, January 1, 1828.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Whitfield Sutton, *vs.* Thomas Sutton.—*Attachment.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Sutton, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless said Defendant shall come forward and plead or replevy within that time, that judgment final by default will be entered up against him.
THOS. I. FAISON, *C. C.*
December 27th, 1827.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Benjamin Person *vs.* John P. Kelly.—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case, has so absconded that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is therefore *Ordered* by said Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that the Defendant may have notice to appear at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the Plaintiff's demand.
CORN. DOWD, *Clk.*
December 20, 1827. 52 6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1827.

Samuel Andrews, *vs.* Heirs at Law of Philip Walker, deceased.—Alias sci. fa. to render lands liable.

On motion, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that unless Asa Hairgrove and Wife, Mc Dishee, and James Colcut, heirs of Philip Walker, do appear at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to a sci. fa. issued by Samuel Andrews against the Heirs at Law of Philip Walker, to render the real estate of said Walker liable, judgment will be entered up according to sci. fa.
Test, DAN'L McDIARMID, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1827.

John M. Dobbin *vs.* Jonathan Stephenson.—*Original Attachment.*—Hardy Blalock, Timothy Spence and Duncan McLean summoned as Garnishees.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendant, Jonathan Stephenson, is not an inhabitant of this State, therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in one of the Newspapers printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that unless the Defendant come forward on or before the first day of next Term, replevy and plead, that the property levied shall be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery.
Test, DAN'L McDIARMID, *Clerk.*

Blanks of all kinds
For Sale at this Office.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

MR. FISHER'S REPORT

On Manufactures, &c.—(Concluded.)

2d. *Wool.* Another raw material wanted in manufactories of cloths, is wool. The committee entertain the opinion that the climate and soil of North Carolina are well adapted to the raising of sheep and the growing of wool. In the eastern parts of the State are extensive tracts of land, well suited to the purposes of grazing. The same is true of the middle and southern counties; while the mountainous parts of the State, stand unrivalled for extensive ranges of the most luxuriant grass. The opinion is held by many that the climate is better adapted to the growing of fine wool than the south. If, so, we have such a climate in our mountains to produce wool of that quality, while the eastern and middle parts of the State will produce wool of the coarser sorts.

In the business of raising sheep, North Carolina has two very important advantages over the northern States. 1st. The price of lands. 2d. The climate.

North of the Susquehannah, lands range at a much higher price than in this State. One thousand dollars in North Carolina will purchase a more extensive sheep walk than ten thousand will in New England, New York or Pennsylvania.

In the northern States, sheep require to be fed nearly six months in the year; while here, six weeks is as long as necessary; there they must be fed with succulent vegetables and other expensive food; while here, a cheaper food will answer, or at most a less quantity of expensive vegetables and grain. In addition to this, the severity of the climate at the north requires more care and attention to be paid to the young than is necessary here. All these things considered, it is evident that we can raise sheep at least 35 or 40 per cent. lower than they can: Yet, hitherto, but few sheep have been raised in North Carolina. We scarcely grow as much wool as is wanted for domestic use.

The fact is, that the culture of cotton has misled us from our true interest, and caused us to neglect every thing else.

From recent calculations, it is estimated that there are at this time in Pennsylvania, about 3 millions of sheep, and in New York about four millions; in several of the New England States, there are numbers still larger in proportion to their extent of territory.

It is not supposed that either of these States are overstocked with sheep; on the contrary, they are capable of increasing their numbers to a much greater extent. There are about 40 millions of sheep in G. Britain and Ireland.

But, take Pennsylvania as the data of calculation, and give North Carolina as many sheep, according to territory, as she has. we would then number three millions, or one sheep to every ten square acres. Three millions of sheep, yielding 3 lbs. wool each, at 25 cents per pound, 2,250,000 dollars; while our whole cotton crop only yields 2,400,000 dollars.

Now, the cultivation of cotton requires the best of soil; it exhausts the land, and takes much labour; but "the raising of sheep gives value to land, not suited to the ordinary cultivation, and makes worn out fields productive of profit to the farmer;" further, it requires but little labour, and that of the lightest kind.

But, instead of sending abroad the nine millions pounds of wool, were we to manufacture it at home into cloths, then its value would be enhanced at least to 10 millions of dollars. In addition to all this, the mutton would be a great source of profit. It would supply the place of pork in a considerable degree, and be a more healthy and less expensive food.

The manure of the sheep too, would nearly, if not wholly, pay the expense of keeping them.

Iron. In addition to cotton and wool, we may add iron ore, as a raw material abounding in our State. Beds of ore, inexhaustible in quantity, and of superior quality, abound in various parts. In the western section of the State, it may be found in almost every county. In Johnston county, and on Neuse River, are located extensive beds of good quality. Notwithstanding this, large quantities of iron are every year imported into North Carolina from abroad, and sold to her citizens. Besides these, the raw material of various other articles of necessity and comfort may be found in the greatest abundance in various parts of the State; but the committee are limited by time and circumstances from enlarging any further on this interesting branch of the subject.

2*nd. Water Power.*

Few States in the Union, abound more in sites of water power than North Carolina. The shoals and falls in her primary and secondary rivers, obstructing navigation; the small rivers and large creeks all furnish never-failing supplies of the finest water power in America. Much of this power is found in that range of country where the cotton grows well, and is extensively cultivated; and higher up, near and in the mountains, there is no limit to the power. It being thus abundant, it must forever remain cheap, while at the north it is dear. A water privilege conveniently located at the north with power to carry 5,000 spindles, is worth 12 or 15,000 dollars; often more: here it may be had in favorable situations for one tenth of that amount. Even in the eastern section of our State, this species of power may be commanded. When those extensive lakes Mattamuskeet and others, are drained, the canals conducting off the water will furnish admirable sites for mills and manufacturing establishments. Under the head of climate, we will mention an important advantage our streams have over those of the north. Then on the score of power we have all that can be desired.

3*rd Labour.*

It has hitherto been urged against the establishment of manufactories in North Carolina, and in the south, that to yield profits, or to enable us to compete with the northern States and England, where population is more dense. This is a great mistake. If this was so, when the price of cotton ranged from 15 to 20 cents per lb. it is certainly not so now, since the great fall in that and other staples.

We have two species of labour, WHITE labor and BLACK labor. As to WHITE LABOR, we hazard nothing in saying that it is cheaper in North Carolina than it is either in England or at the north. The price of labor in England is regulated by the price of provisions, and the onerous taxes imposed on the people. When these are considered, it is clear that a common operative could not live in that country, unless he received nearly double what is paid here. In England, veal is worth 16 to 18 cents; beef, 14 to 16; mutton, 12 to 14 cents per lb.; while here, beef is plenty from 3 to 6 cents, and the others in proportion.

Mr. Thomas Massey, a very intelligent manufacturer, for 18 years engaged in the business, gives the following as the lowest prices ever known in his neighborhood: that is,

For boys and girls, under 12 years, per week,	$1 00
For do do do 15,	1 50
For do do do 18,	2 00

In the flannel factories, at Amesbury, Mass. the wages for females is 50 cents per day, and of males, 100 cents. The wages of girls of 14 years old, at Lowell, average more than 100 cents per week, and their board.

According to a statement taken from the "Patterson Intelligencer," there are employed at the Patterson factories 381 men, 386 women, and 686 girls and boys; the average wages of the whole is $152 per year, or nearly $3 per week. Now let any one compare these prices with similar labor in the interior of North Carolina, and he will at once come to the conclusion that labor is cheaper here than at the north. Indeed, laborers of the south can always afford to take smaller wages; for they require less fuel and less clothing than in New England. The species of labor that has been high in the south, is that of male adults; while that of females and children has ever been low.

Mr. Donaldson, who owns a cotton factory at Fayetteville, and another at the falls of Tar river, a gentleman who has visited the northern establishments, and those of England, and who is well acquainted with the subject, gives it to the committee, as his decided opinion, that factory labor is cheaper here than either in Old or New England.

BLACK LABOR. But, if this be the fact as to white labor, it is still more so, when black labor is employed.

We are aware that the opinion is entertained at the North, and even by some persons among ourselves, that our slaves cannot be advantageously employed in manufactories: 1st. Because, as is alleged, they are deficient in intellectual qualifications; and, 2d. That they have no moral principle. Now, that the northern manufacturers should hold out these ideas, is not to be wondered at, when we consider that it is their interest to do so; but that these notions should be entertained by any well informed persons acquainted with our black population, is strange indeed. What branch of mechanics have we in our country, in which we do not find negroes often distinguished for their skill and ingenuity? In every place we see them equalling the best white mechanics.

But if evidence drawn from analogous pursuits is deemed insufficient, we offer proof in point. Mr. Donaldson, before mentioned, says that he has been for some time in the way of working blacks in his factories, and that he not only finds them equal to whites in aptness to learn, and skill to execute, but, all things considered, he actually prefers them. Mr. D. further states that he has had several Superintendants from the north, and all of these, with the exception of one, decidedly prefers black help, as they term it, to white. With the blacks, there is no turning out for wages, and no time lost in visiting musters, and other public exhibitions.

But one of the great advantages of black labor is, that you can attach it permanently to the establishment by purchase.

The following calculations will show the difference in cost between white and black labor. We suppose,

1. A factory is erected in New England, to be carried on for 10 years by white operatives.

2. Another is erected in North Carolina, to be carried on for the same length of time, by black operatives, each of 1,000 spindles, and both conducted by good managers.

1*st. The one with white labor.*

According to the statements to be relied on, it requires 33 hands, large and small, to carry on 1,000 spindles. At the most moderate rates, these hands will cost (per week) 70 dollars: or, if paid at the end of the year, $3,640. The fact, however, is, that the $70 is always paid at the end of each week; which, when the interest is carried forward to the end of the year, makes nearly, or altogether, $109 more; but we will throw this aside, and state the sum at $3,640 dollars. From the time of paying the first $3,640, to the end of the term of ten years, will be *nine* years; therefore count the interest on that sum for nine years; on the payment of wages for the 2d of the 3d interest for 8 years; 7 years; and so on to the end of ten years; when it will be ascertained, that the sum paid out for *wages alone*, with simple interest thereon, will amount to more than $46,000.

2d. *The other establishment of black labor.*

In place of hiring hands, we say let them be purchased; and we allow enough when we estimate that hands of the right description may be had for $200 each, on an average. Instead of 33, the number of whites employed, add one to every eleven, making 36. These supernumeraries are put in to make up for any loss of time, on account of sickness or casualties.

36 slaves, at $200 each, is $7,200.

The next inquiry is, what will it cost per annum, to clothe and feed these 36 blacks? Some very intelligent gentlemen, large owners of slaves, give it as their opinion that slaves of this description can be decently clothed and plentifully fed for 25 dollars each, which would make 850 dollars per year; but not to fall under the mark, the committee estimate that the cost will be 1,000 dollars per year. To these sums should also be added, the wages of the Superintendant—say 500 dollars per year. These being the expenses of black labor, we wish now to compare it with the cost of the white labor of 33 hands.

The 33 whites we have seen will cost 3,640 dollars per year, or, in other words, their wages may be put down as worth 3,640 dollars.

Now, 36 blacks and 1 white superintendant, can certainly do as much work as 33 whites. We therefore put their labor down at the same price of 3,640 dollars.

Having thus ascertained the cost of black labor, and its value in wages, we proceed to make the annual calculations during the term of ten years.

At the end of the 1st year.

Dr. To capital vested in the purchase of slaves,	$7,200
To interest thereon for 12 months,	432
Clothing and feeding slaves, 1st year,	1,000
Wages to a white Superintendant,	500
	$9,132
Cr. By what the same quantum of labor will cost, if performed by white operatives,	3,640
	5,492

At the end of 2d year.

Dr. To balance unpaid, as above,	5,492
Interest thereon,	329 52
Clothing and feeding blacks, and wages to Superintendant,	1,500
	7,321 52
Cr. By wages, as above,	3,640
	3,681 52

At end of 3d year.

Dr. To balance as above,	$3,681 52
Interest for twelve months,	220 89
3d item, as above,	1,500
	5,402 41
Cr. As above,	3,640
	1,762 41

At end of 4th year.

Dr. To balance as above,	$1,762 41
Interest thereon,	157 44
3d item, as above,	1,500
	3,419 85
Cr. By wages, as above,	3,640
Over pays by	220 15

Thus, at the end of the fourth year, the capital invested in slaves, with interest regularly carried forward, will be paid off, and more than paid, by $220 15. Besides this, the slaves have been well fed and clothed, and 500 dollars annually allowed, as wages to a white Superintendant.

Now carry on this sum of $220 15, with interest, from the end of the 4th year, to the end of the term of ten years, is	$299 40
Neat wages of 5th year, (after deducting 1000 dolls. for clothing and feeding, and 500 dolls. for Superintendant) will be 2,140 dolls. and interest to end of term,	2,740
Neat wages of 6th year, with interest,	2,653
do do of 7th year,	2,525
do do of 8th year,	2,396
do do of 9th year,	2,258
do do of 10th year,	2,140
	$15,021 80

Thus at the end of the term of ten years, the establishment carried on by white operatives has cost for labor alone 46,000 dolls.

While the one carried on by blacks has paid the purchase money with interest, has fed and clothed the hands, has paid a Superintendant, and made a saving on the basis of white labor of $15,021 80.

In addition to this, the blacks are still on hand, and worth more than when first purchased. But, to be on the safe side, deduct for deaths and casualties 25 per cent. from first cost, leaves 5,400 dolls.

Then so far as regards wages of the operatives, if you employ white labor, at the end of ten years you pay about 46,000 dolls.

If blacks are employed, you have the same labor, and at the end of ten years, actually save $15,021 80.

The two sums added together, 61,021 dolls. shows the difference between black and white labor for ten years, in an establishment of only 1,000 spindles. But there are many establishments of 5,000, of course, the difference would be in proportion, that is. $305,105

To this add the item of transportation on the raw material for ten years, on 500 bales, at 7 dolls. 50 cents per bale, that being the quantity of cotton annually consumed by such an establishment, equal to 5,000, at 7 dolls. 50 cents, is 37,500.

Total difference in favor of black establishment, is 342,605 dollars.

4*th. Provisions.*

The soil and climate of North Carolina are well suited to the production of all the necessaries of life depending on agriculture. In this respect it unites advantages over the States either further north or south. We occupy a sort of middle ground where the staples and products of the north and south meet in social proximity in the same rich fields. As we recede from the sea board towards the western part of the State, we are constantly ascending, and it is known that climate depends as much on altitude as on latitude. Thus, in the upper regions of the State, we have a climate and atmosphere well suited to the growth of all small grains and all the vegetables necessary for the comforts of life. Indeed there is no part of the State where they do not grow well. Further, we have facilities and at the cheapest rates. The same may be said of butcher's meat, particularly of beef. In a word then, as the establishments depend on supplies of provisions, abundant and cheap, North Carolina can furnish them.

5*th. Climate, healthy and mild.*

The rigor of the New England climate is a drawback on the profits of manufacturing. 1st. It requires more fuel there to keep the establishment comfortable, and for the use of the operatives than here. 2d. The operatives have to be more thickly and expensively clothed. And 3d. The streams often freeze up and stop operations altogether.

In North Carolina, we have a milder climate; our streams but seldom freeze. In point of healthiness, the western section of the State is not inferior to any part of the Union; and when the swamps in the east are drained, the same may be anticipated of that section.

6*th. Skill and Capital.*

In these two requisites, North Carolina acknowledges her deficiency; but they are wants that can be supplied; they are elements that may be created.—For skill, we must in the beginning, be indebted to the North and to Europe; but let the system once take root among us, and experience will create skill at home. When manufactories were first introduced into New England, the want of knowledge and skill in the business was as much felt there, as we now feel it here. Indeed, they labored under greater disadvantages than we do, for they had to import their superintendants and mechanics from Europe, while we have them nearer at home. They found it difficult, owing to the laws of Great Britain, to get out from that country suitable and qualified persons; while we shall find no difficulty in procuring such persons from the North.

As to capital, owing to the pursuits of our people, it is hard to be commanded here. The wealth of our citizens consists in property that is not easily converted into money; in lands and negroes. We can find among us but few persons who are able to command either the whole, or a part of the funds necessary to put manufactories in operation; and, therefore, for capital as for skill, we must be in some measure dependent on the Northern States; and it is certain, when the moneyed and enterprising men of the North fully understand how profitably the business may be pursued here, they will be the first to embark in it. But if, from prejudice, or from a want of a knowledge of the superior advantages enjoyed here, that should not be the case, then there is yet a way by which capital in sufficient amounts may be collected, to move forward the system. What one or two, or a few individuals cannot effect, may be accomplished by the union of many persons. Companies may be formed in every county of the state, composed of individuals, each contributing a small amount, which, in the aggregate, will make sums sufficient to carry through the object. It is a fact, well known, that the manufacturing system was first principally introduced and established in New England, by the means of incorporated companies. Thus, we see during a single session of the Massachusetts Legislature, that eight manufacturing companies were incorporated, some with large capitals; and in none of the States at the North are applications of this nature ever refused. The "London Magazine," in a very able article on the resources of our country, remarks on this subject: "By what secret the Americans contrive to render concerns under the management of companies of this sort profitable, would be worth inquiring; for it is evident, from the gradual and continued growth of establishments of this kind, that they are not unprofitable. Seeing that they do prosper, companies of this description are of the highest importance in a country like America. Though wealth increases rapidly, it is also much subdivided, by the custom of the equal partition of property among the children, in a country where marriage is universal, and families are large. There are few large capitals; and the enterprizes which require large capitals, if performed at all, must be performed by the union of the small portions of wealth, which, in a saving and thriving country, must remain unemployed in the hands of the owners, unless employed by others for them."

Another reason in favor of incorporations of this kind is, that in this way large capitals may be concentrated, and large capitals will build up large establishments. Large establishments always make greater profit than small ones; among other reasons, because they can afford to procure greater skill and better management. Thus, some few years ago, before the late protection, the Waltham Factory, which had an immense capital, divided 40 per cent. profits, while the smaller establishments complained of making nothing. To insure success in our State, therefore, the first establishment ought to be commenced on a scale of considerable extent, and then they could afford to procure the best managers that the Northern States can furnish.

We wish not by this remark, to convey the idea that small establishments cannot be made profitable. On the contrary, these are the ones that will do most to improve the general condition of the community.

The Committee have thus, at greater length than they could wish, presented their views on the policy of introducing the Manufacturing System into North Carolina. They firmly believe, that it is the only course that will relieve our people from the evils that now so heavily press on them. We have nearly reached the lowest point of depression, and it is time for the reaction to begin. Our habits and prejudices are against manufacturing; but we must yield to the force of things, and profit by the indications of nature. The policy that resists the change, is unwise and suicidal. Nothing else can restore us.

Let the Manufacturing System but take root among us, and it will soon flourish like a vigorous plant in its native soil: It will become our greatest means of wealth and prosperity; it will change the course of trade, and, in a great measure, make us independent of Europe and the North.

Nature has made us far more independent of them than they are of us. They can manufacture our raw material, but they cannot produce it. We can raise it and manufacture it too. Such are our superior advantages, that we may anticipate the time, when the manufactured articles of the South will be shipped to the North, and sold in their markets cheaper than their own fabrics, and when the course of trade and difference of exchange will turn in our favor. The Committee, at this time, are not aware that it is within the powers of this General Assembly, by any Legislative act, to forward the introduction of the system into North Carolina. They however recommend the granting of acts of incorporation to companies for manufacturing purposes, as often as suitable applications may be made. All which is respectfully submitted,
CHARLES FISHER, *Chairman.*

ADDRESS

Of the Virginia Anti-Jackson Convention, to the People of Virginia.

Having been delegated, by those who oppose the election of Andrew Jackson as President of the United States, and having assembled in the city of Richmond, pursuant to our appointment, and formed an Electoral Ticket, we feel it due to ourselves, to those who deputed us, and to our country, to submit a brief exposition of our views, on the very interesting subject which has brought us together.

It is no ordinary occasion, which, at this inclement season of the year, has brought so many of us from our business and our homes. We believed that the dearest interests of our country were at stake; that her character, her peace and happiness, and even the permanence of her free institutions, were in peril. We feared the most pernicious consequences from the general means of a[illegible] come to consult about the means of a[illegible] from our country. We believe that the only means of effecting this great object is the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate, and have formed an Electoral Ticket for that purpose which we earnestly recommend to the support of the people of Virginia.

We know that many of you strongly disapprove some of the leading measures of the present Administration,—have not confidence in it, and would be exceedingly unwilling to sanction the principles of construction applied by the present Chief Magistrate to the Constitution of the United States. But we do not perceive, in these circumstances, any sufficient reason for withholding your support from the ticket we have recommended. We ourselves are not agreed upon these subjects. While some disapprove these measures, want confidence in the Administration, and are unwilling to sanction the principles of constructon adopted by the President,—most of us approve the general course of the Administration, have confidence in its virtue, its patriotism, its wisdom, and see nothing to condemn in the President's interpretation of the Federal Constitution. Yet we do not discuss among ourselves, and we will not discuss before you, the grounds of this difference. We waive such discussion, as wholly inappropriate, and postpone it to the time when there may be some choice offered us, that might be influenced by it. Now there is none such. We are left to the alternative of choosing between Jackson and Adams; and however we may differ in opinion as to the merits of the latter, we heartily concur in giving him a decided preference over his competitor. The measures which some disapprove in the present Administration, none would hope to see amended under that of Gen. Jackson: the distrust in the present Chief Magistrate, entertained by some, is lost in the comparison with that which all feel in his competitor; and the Constitution, which we would preserve from the too liberal interpretation of Mr. Adams, we would yet more zealously defend against the destroying hand of his rival.

While, however, we decline a discussion of those subjects, on which we differ in opinion, and pretermit any general vindication of the Chief Magistrate, his Cabinet, or his measures, we cannot pass unnoticed some topics conected with the last election, and some acts of the Administration, in relation to which, we think, the public mind has been greatly abused.

The friends of General Jackson have confidently held him up, as the favorite of the People—have insisted that, in the last election, his plurality of votes proved him to be the choice of the nation—and have bitterly complained that *that* choice was improperly disappointed by the Representatives in Congress.

Never was there a more direct appeal to those prejudices and passions, which, on all occasions, the good should disdain, and the wise should repress; never was a complaint more utterly ungrounded; and never one more characteristic of that disregard for the Constitution, which has been manifested on more occasions than one, when its provisions stood in the way of General Jackson's march.

Whether General Jackson is the People's favorite, is to be tested by the event, not assumed as the basis of the pending election. That his plurality of votes proved him to be the choice of the nation at the last election, we confidently deny. It may, perhaps, be found, upon examination, that, while General Jackson had a plurality of electoral votes, Mr. Adams had a plurality of votes, at the polls; and we are confident, that if Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay had been withdrawn from the canvass, and the contest had been single-handed between General Jackson and Mr. Adams, the election would have resulted as it has done, in the choice of Mr. Adams.

But this is not the light in which this question deserves consideration. The minds of the People ought not to be influenced by such extraneous considerations; and above all, the principles of our Constitution ought not to be abused, by admitting, for a moment, that the plurality of votes given to General Jackson, should have governed the choice of the House of Representatives. We do not mean to say, that a proper respect for the wishes of the nation, fairly ascertained, ought not always to be observed by its Representatives. But we do say, that the present Chief Magistrate holds his seat by the will of the People of the United States, regularly expressed, in the only way in which an expression of that will has any authority. They have willed, in the most solemn form—in the form of a Constitution, which they declare shall be the supreme law of the land—that a plurality of votes shall not constitute an election; that, when there is such plurality, the Representatives shall elect, voting by States—thus withdrawing from the People that equality of influence which is given them in the first vote, and transferring it to the States in the second. This provision of our Constitution is in the true spirit which pervades the whole of it, and which marks it the result of a conference between States, surrendering in part, and retaining in part, their political equality. Shall this spirit be appealed from, on every occasion in which it was intended to soothe and conciliate, and the spirit of faction be invoked, to expose our magistrates to unjust prejudice, and bring our institution into discredit? These things are revolutionary in their tendency, and ought to be discouraged.

Of like character is the complaint against the Kentucky delegation, for disregarding the instructions of their Legislature. We have too much respect for the Legislature of Kentucky to suppose, that they meant to bind the delegation by an instruction. We can only suppose that they meant to furnish the best information in their power, of the opinions on the People on a question which had never been submitted to them. Such information was entitled to the respect due to intelligent opinion, and no more. It was not the con[illegible] the People even through which the will of [illegible]. The Representatives to the Repre[illegible] were directly responsible to their Constituents, not to the Legislature. And an attempt of the Legislature to control the immediate Representatives of the People would be a usurpation upon the rights of the People—an act, which, instead of deserving obedience, or even respect, required resistance and even reprobation. The faithful Representative will obey the instructions of his constituents whenever constitutionally given. He will pay a respectful attention to their wishes, and every evidence of their wishes. But, when not bound by instruction, he will look beyond the imperfect evidences of their will, informally conveyed; he will rest upon the conclusions of his own mind, formed from the best lights he can obtain; will consult his country's good, and firmly meet the responsibility of those acts, he deems proper for its attainment. This we believe the Kentucky delegation did. They were not instructed—they did not choose to shelter themselves from responsibility, under the cover of a legislative recommendation; consulting their own judgments, they preferred the man thought most capable of advancing the interest of his country; and there is no question, that Virginia then concurred in the opinion, and approved the act.

This vote, which, if honestly given, is an affair chiefly between the Representative and his Constituents, would not have been obtruded on your attention, had it not been connected with a charge of grave import, made upon the purity of the election, impeaching the integrity of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and the first member of his Cabinet. This charge in its strongest form, imports that, at the last election, the vote of the Kentucky delegation was in the market, for the highest bidder: that it was offered to one candidate, and, being refused by him, was sold to the other; and that the consideration of the vote, was the office of Secretary of State, bestowed on Mr. Clay. If this were true, we should not hesitate to affirm, that it stamps infamy on the characters of the guilty, and renders them forever unworthy of public trust.

This charge, not so strongly, however, as has been here stated, was made, for the first time, pending the Presidential election. It was promptly met, and challenged by Mr. Clay, and deserted by its supporters. They rallied again, after the election, gave it a form somewhat varied, drew to its aid some imposing circumstances, and, at last, gave it the public sanction of Gen. Jackson's name. Mr. Clay again publiciy denied it, called for the proof, and challenged inquiry. No proof has appeared to sustain it, no inquiry has been instituted, and now, in all its phases, it stands reprobated, by a body of proof, so strong and so convincing, as to require from the least charitable, its open disavowal, and from the most suspicious, a candid acknowledgment, that they have done injustice in even thinking it probable.

It may not be unworthy of notice as one of the means by which the public mind has been prejudiced and inflamed, that opinions, the most offensive to a Republican People, have been unwarrantably and uncandidly inferred from some of the President's communications to Congress, and gravely imputed to him, as doctrines in his political creed. He has, on one occasion, not perhaps with strict rhetorical propriety, used the expression, "palsied by the will of our constituents"—in reference to duties enjoined by the Constitution.

This phrase has been torn from its context, misinterpreted, and used as the authority upon which the President is charged with the heresy that a Representative owes no obligation to the will of his constituents. On another occasion, incautiously taking it for granted that every one would understand that the high obligation of an oath was derived from Heaven, he has again, perhaps without much felicity of phrase, made an obvious, though not avowed reference to his oath of office, as imposing an obligation above all human law—and this reference is tortured into a public avowal of the odious doctrine, that his political power was *jure divino*. If these had been the taunts and the railing of anonymous newspaper scribblers, they would have been deemed unworthy of this public notice. But when such charges are seriously made and reiterated, by men holding high stations in the Government and exercising some influence over public opinion, they cannot be too strongly condemned.

Mr. Adams, it is said, is friendly to a regulation of the tariff of duties, with a view to the encouragement of American manufactures, and this is clamourously urged against him, as a serious objection, by those who support the election of Gen. Jackson.

This objection seems to have been treated, before the public, as if Mr. Adams were the founder of a new and odious doctrine, and the father of the measures to which it had given birth. Nothing can be further from the truth. Not a single act of the Government, on this subject, has its date within his administration. And so far is he from being the founder of the doctrine, that it is traced to the earliest and purest times of the Republic, avowed and acted upon from the foundation of the Government, when the Father of his Country presided over its destinies. Before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the power of regulating commerce, and imposing duties on imports, belonged to the State Governments; and such of them as deemed it expedient, so regulated their tariff of duties as to give encouragement to their manufactures. The Constitution transferred to the Federal Government, by express provision, the power of regulating commerce, and of imposing duties. An act, passed at the first session of the first Congress held under the Constitution, advocated by James Madison, and signed by George Washington, on the 20th of July, 1789, contains the first tariff of duties on imported goods laid by the General Government, and its preamble recites, that it was "necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, *and the encouragement and protection of manufactures.*" This doctrine was acted upon by every succeeding Administration, by the elder Adams, by Jefferson, by Madison, and Monroe. The policy of protecting and encouraging manufactures was recommended by them all; the tariff was increased from time to time, with a view to that object; and yet, no champion of the Constitution, though many and bold and able there were, always at their posts, ever challenged the authors of these measures, as invaders of Constitutional ground; until, during the administration of the last President, when the Fathers of the Constitution having most of them retired from the field of action, a member from Virginia suggested, in Congress, the want of Constitutional power to give protection to manufactures. argument; and content forbear to enter the field of the power of Congress to regulate the tariff of duties, so as to give protection and encouragement to agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, cannot be denied, without denying to the letter of the Constitution its plain import, and to its spirit its most obvious and essential attributes; without affirming that those who have administered the Government, from its foundation to the present day, have either misunderstood the charter of their powers, or wantonly and habitually violated it; without coming to the extraordinary conclusion, either that a power which existed in the State Governments, and was frequently exercised by them, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was annihilated by the secret and magical influence of that instrument, or that such power does not properly pertain to the Legislature of any free people.

The exercise of this power is necessarily referred to the sound discretion of Congress, to be justly and impartially employed for the common benefit of all—not to be perverted to the purpose of advancing the interest of one class of the community, or of one part of the country, at the expense of another; and, whatever some of us may think as to its abuses under a former administration, or of the danger of such abuses under the present, all must concur in the opinion, that the remedy is not to be found in the election of Gen. Jackson; but it, if sought at all, should be looked for in the vigilance and exertions of faithful and able Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The opinions of Mr. Adams, and his recommendations to Congress, in relation to internal improvement, are unpopular in Virginia, and have been urged against him with much earnestness, and perhaps with some effect, even though it cannot, with any colour of reason, be contended, that his competitor, Gen. Jackson, is not exposed to precisely the same objection. We do not vindicate these opinions, or discuss them, because they fall within the interdict we have imposed on ourselves—we differ in opinion concerning them. But we will remind you, that these opinions, whatever may be their merit, have produced but few and unimportant acts, during the present administration; and we will avail ourselves of the occasion to appeal to the good sense and good feeling of Virginia, and invoke its influence in tempering the asperity of party politics, and in securing to every subject of national interest, a deliberate and candid consideration. We beg leave also to remind them, that the questions of Constitutional law, and State policy, connected with this subject, are important, delicate, and of acknowledged difficulty; that there are arrayed on either side of them, statesmen of approved patriotism and talent, whose opinions should be examined with great consideration, and whose measures, if deemed wrong, after being judged with candor, should be opposed with reason, not with passion—with firmness, not with violence;—that those among us, who deny the Constitutional power, and condemn the policy, should entitle our doctrines to respect, by the fairness of our views, and the force of our reasoning, and give weight to our opposition, by its temper and dignity; while those who affirm the power, and approve the policy, should observe the most respectful deference for the opinions of the many and the wise, who differ from them; should consult the public interest and tranquility, by confining their measures to objects of acknowledged and general interest, by infusing into them a spirit of the most exact justice; and by observing, in all things, scrupulous care in the exercise of a power so delicate, and so much controverted.

Thus far, we have endeavored to correct error and disarm prejudice, that reason might be left free to estimate fairly the present Administration, and its principal measures. We have offered no panegyric on the present Chief Magistrate;—we cheerfully leave you to estimate the value of his long and varied public services, his great experience, his talent, his learning, and his private virtues,—and to set off against them, whatever your fancy or your judgment may find to blame, in his private or public life. When you have done this—reflect on the character of the office you are about to fill—inquire what feelings, what temper, what talent, what acquirements, what habits, are best suited to the discharge of its high duties; and then carefully compare John Q. Adams with Andrew Jackson, in reference to the great question, Which of them is best qualified for the first office in the nation—which most likely to preserve to us the distinguished blessings we enjoy—from which is most danger to be apprehended to our peace and happiness, our lives and liberties?

It is not in wantonness that we speak; but, in the sadness of our hearts, we are compelled to declare, that, while we yield our confidence to the present Chief Magistrate in very different degrees, we are unanimous and unhesitating in the opinion that Andrew Jackson is altogether unfit for the Presidency, and that his election would be eminently dangerous; that, while we cheerfully accord to him his full share of the glory which renders the anniversary of the 8th of January a day of joy and triumph to our land, we must, in the most solemn manner, protest against a claim to civil rule, founded exclusively upon military renown; and avow that nothing has occurred in the history of our country so much calculated to shake our confidence in the capacity of the People for self-government, as the efforts which have been made, and are yet making, to elevate to the first office in the nation, the man, who, disobeying the orders of his superiors, trampling on the Laws and Constitution of his country, sacrificing the liberties and lives of men, has made his own arbitrary will the rule of his conduct.

In stating an opinion so unfavourable to a distinguished man, who has rendered valuable services to his country, a proper respect for ourselves and for you, requires that we should declare the reasons which compel us to withhold our confidence from him.

Capacity for civil affairs, in a country like ours, where the road to preferment is open to merit, in every class of society, is never long concealed, and seldom left in retirement. General Jackson has lived beyond the age of 60 years, and was bred to the profession best calculated to improve and display the faculties which civil employments require; but the history of his public life, in these employments, is told in a few brief lines—on a single page of his biography. He filled, successively, for very short periods, the office of Member of the Tennessee Convention, which formed their State Constitution; Representative and Senator in Congress; Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee; and again Senator in Congress of the United States. Here was ample opportunity for distinction, if he possessed the talent, taste, and application, suited for civil eminence. But he resigned three, and passed through all of these stations, acknowledging his unfitness in two instances—manifestly feeling it in all—and leaving no single act, no trace behind, which stamps his qualifications above mediocrity.

For civil government—and in no station more emphatically than in that of President of the U. States—a well governed temper is of admitted importance. General Jackson's friends lament the impetuosity of his, and all the world has evidence of its fiery misrule.

To maintain peace and harmony in the delicate relations existing between the Government of the Union and the various State Governments in our Confederacy, requires a courtesy and forbearance in their intercourse, which no passion should disturb.—Let the spirit of domination displayed in Gen. Jackson's celebrated letter to Governor Rabun, warn us of the danger of committing to his keeping this precious deposite—sacred to the union of our Republics, and to the freedom of mankind.

Military men should never be allowed to forget, that the obligation to obey being the sole foundation of the authority to command, they should inculcate subordination, not by precept only, but by example; that profound respect for the Laws and Constitution of their country, is an indispensable guarantee of their worthiness to be entrusted with the sword which is drawn to defend them; that they should lose no fit occasion for manifesting that respect, by practical illustrations of the principle, sacred in every well ordered Republic, which proclaims the military power subordinate to the civil power; that mercy even to the guilty, and humanity [illegible] to the conquered and the captive, are part of the law of God and man, found in every civilized code, written in every human heart, and indispensable to the true glory of the Hero.

Gen. Jackson has been unmindful of these truths. Though he has enjoined subordination by precept, and enforced it by authority, he has not recommended it by example. He has offered indignity to the Secretary of War, in the very letter which assigned his reasons for disobeying an order to disband his troops; he has placed his own authority in opposition to that of the War Department, by a general order, forbidding the officers of his command to obey the orders of that Department, unless they passed through the channel which he had chosen to prescribe; and he disobeyed the orders of the Government in his military operations in the Spanish Territory.

He has been unmindful of the subordination of military to civil power, and has violated the law and the constitution, by declaring martial law at New Orleans, and maintaining it, of his own arbitrary will, for more than two months after the enemy had been beaten and repulsed, and all reasonable apprehension of their return had ceased; by surrounding the Hall of the Louisiana Legislature with an armed force, and suspending their deliberations; by seizing the person of Louallier, a free citizen of Louisiana, and member of their Legislature, and bringing him to trial before a military tribunal, for having the boldness to denounce, through the public press, the continued arbitrary reign of martial law; by disapproving the acquittal of Louallier upon his trial, when, to have condemned and executed him, would have exposed the actors in the fatal tragedy to the legal pains of death; by suspending, of his own arbitrary will, the writ of *habeas corpus*, when the Legislature of Louisiana had refused to suspend it on his application, when no law of Congress authorized it, and no imminent danger pleaded its apology; by arresting and imprisoning Judge Hall for issuing the writ of *habeas corpus* to relieve Louallier from illegal confinement, and arresting and imprisoning two other officers of the law, for appealing to civil process against his tyrannic rule; by the arrest, trial, and execution, of six militia men, who were guilty of no other offience than the assertion of their lawful right to return home, after their legal term of service had expired; by organizing a corps of volunteer militia, and appointing its officers, without any warrant for so doing, and against the provisions of the constitution, which expressly reserve the appointment of the officers of the militia to the States respectively; and by making war upon the Spanish Territory, seizing and holding Spanish posts, in violation of the order of his Government, and whilst peace existed between Spain and the United States.

That mercy and humanity may unite with the offended Law and Constitution, in accusing General Jackson of being unmindful of their voice, and in refusing to his laurel crown the rays of true glory, will be acknowledged by impartial posterity, when they review the history of his Indian campaigns, and especially when they read the stories of the cold blooded massacres at the Horseshoe; of the decoyed and slaughtered Indians at St. Mark's; of the wanton and unexampled execution of Ambrister, an Englishman, found fighting, it is true, in the ranks of the Seminoles, but taken prisoner, tried, doomed to a milder punishment, and executed by order of the commanding General, against the sentence of the tribunal appointed by himself, and of the still more injured Arbuthnot, another Briton, not bearing arms at all, only found among the warring Indians, a trader, and an advocate for peace.

We have done with this sickening catalogue. You have now a brief summary of the evidence, on the authority of which we regard General Jackson as wholly disqualified for the Presidency, and look to the prospect of his election with the most gloomy forebodings.

You think, perhaps, we pay a poor compliment to the virtues of our People, and the strength of our institutions, by indulging in apprehensions of danger from the encroachments of military power, in the youth and vigor of our Republic, and in the midst of profound peace. We should, indeed, do great injustice to the virtue of our People, the circumstances of our country, and the value of our Government, if we indulged in the idle fear, that an open attack upon our liberties, made with any military force, which General J. could probably command in the course of his administration, would bring us under the yoke of his power. These are not our apprehensions, we would bid a proud defiance to his power, if he should so dare our liberties. Nor will we do him the injustice to charge his ambition with any designs, at present, on the liberties of his country, or withhold our acknowledgment, that, if they were assailed by others, we believe he would promptly and boldly draw his sword to defend them.

But we have no security for the continuance of peace, in whatsoever hands the Government may be placed; and it is not unreasonable to think, that, in the hands of a man of military pride and talent, and of ungovernable temper, the danger of war will be increased. A foreign war may come, may rage with violence, and find General Jackson at the head of the civil government, and commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces. Dissentient views among the States may arise, controversies grow up between the State and Federal authorities, as dissensions and controversies have arisen; and who, then, we pray you, can answer for the consequences of that spirit which said to Governor Rabun, *When I am in the field, you have no authority to issue a military order?* Reflect on this question, we beseech you—on the peculiar structure of our Government; on the collisions of action, both in peace and war, which have already occurred between the State and Federal authorities—and then tell us, whether the fear is altogether visionary, that the first foreign war, seriously waged against the United States, with General Jackson their chief, would bring danger of civil discord, dissolution of the Union, and death to the hopes of every free government in the world

We say nothing of the danger of civil discord, even when no foreign war should afflict us—though the retrospect of a few short years would teach us that such danger is not imaginary—and that the slightest want of tact, in its management, the least indulgence of temper, on the part of the Chief Magistrate, might inflame the whole nation, and light the funeral pile of freedom,

There are dangers of another kind. If we are correct in the detail of offences committed by General Jackson, against the most sacred principles of our Government, what will be the moral effect of the direct sanction given to these offences, by reward[illegible]ing the offender with the first honor of the nati[illegible] Can we preserve our love and reverence for insti[illegible] tions which we suffer to be violated, not only w[illegible] out censure, but with applause? Will not our [illegible] fections and our veneration be transferred from [illegible] despised Laws and Constitution, to the honored [illegible] ro who has abused them—from Republican sim[illegible] city and virtue, to military pomp and glory? [illegible] you not, in fine, by such example, lay the sure fo[illegible] dation of that moral depravity, and admiration [illegible] arms, which must soon reduce us to the conditio[illegible] which Greece was enslaved by Alexander; Rome [illegible] Cæsar; England by Cromwell, France, by Bonapa[illegible] and in which we will assuredly find some ne[illegible] Jackson, not too fastidious to accept the profi[illegible] crown and erect a military despotism on the ru[illegible] the last Republic.

We appeal to the People of Virginia, to say [illegible] there is in the present party politics, so allurin[illegible] the part of the Opposition, so frightful on the pa[illegible] the Administration, as to seduce them to the frate[illegible] embrace, or drive them under the protectio[illegible] such a man as Andrew Jackson? We ask an answ[illegible] this question, not from their offended pride, [illegible] from the prejudice which attachment to party [illegible] fails to beget; but we ask it from their love of c[illegible] try, their love of truth and virtue; we ask it, an[illegible] deep and dispassionate consideration of the [illegible] state of the question; after a candid estimate o[illegible] little to be possibly gained by the rejection of [illegible] Adams, the incalculable mischiefs which may p[illegible] bly attend the success of his rival. If you in[illegible] the faint hope, that, under the Administrat[illegible] General Jackson, the tribute which agriculture [illegible] pay for the encouragement of domestic industr[illegible] enterprise, will be somewhat lighter than at pr[illegible] we ask you, first, whether the hope is not gr[illegible] less? and next, whether it is wise to insist on e[illegible] ing the profits of your estates in the utterm[illegible] thing of their fancied value, at the risk of l[illegible] your free allodial lands converted into milita[illegible] ures or fiefs of the crown? If you are fighti[illegible] battles of General Jackson, in this political c[illegible] with the vain hope that victory will conquer [illegible] your adversaries some barren spot of consti[illegible] ground—we ask whether you will wage such [illegible] with your countrymen, at the hazard of lay[illegible] your conquests, and all your former possession[illegible] Constitution itself, and the freedom it was in[illegible] to protect—at the feet of a despot? This does n[illegible] come the character of Virginians!

In the ancient state of political parties, whe[illegible] eralists and republicans contended for ascen[illegible] there was something in the great questions of [illegible] policy, in the leading principles of constructi[illegible] plied to the Constitution, bearing strongly on [illegible] sential character of the Government, and wor[illegible] a generous struggle between the statesmen, w[illegible] the one hand, sought to guard against a dissolu[illegible] the Union, by strengthening the Federal bon[illegible] on the other, endeavored to avert consolidat[illegible] establishing more firmly the State authorities. [illegible] this state of things has passed away, and the ie[illegible] and doctrines to which it gave rise, though n[illegible] tirely forgotten, are almost unknown in the [illegible] distinctions of the day. Federalists and repub[illegible] mingle together in the ranks of the Opposition [illegible] together, rally around the standard of the Ad[illegible] tration. There will be no great principle of pol[illegible] doctrine to distinguish them, unless the Oppos[illegible] following too closely the footsteps of those wh[illegible] ple on the Laws and Constitution of the co[illegible] should give to the supporters of the Administ[illegible] some claim to be the champions of civil rule a[illegible] stitutional law. Shall our parties be hereafter[illegible] ed on local interests, and marked by geogra[illegible] boundaries, arraying the North against the S[illegible] the East against the West—losing the genero[illegible] thusiasm which is always inspired by a con[illegible] principle, for honorable distinction, for pre-em[illegible] in the service of our common country; and ac[illegible] the bitterness of spirit, acrimony of feeling, [illegible] policy, and sordid views, which characterize t[illegible] tests of men, striving not for the promotion [illegible] common good, but for the advancement of the[illegible] peculiar interests—and which must lead, incv[illegible] to the entire subjugation of the weaker party, [illegible] dissolution of the Union?

We know well, that the People of Virginia w[illegible] ver countenance any such distinction. Their g[illegible] ous sacrifices in the cause of their country, the[illegible] form devotion to civil liberty, and their noble d[illegible] in the defence of freedom, from whatever quar[illegible] sailed, is the sure guarantee that they will n[illegible] slow to follow where the path of duty leads; a[illegible] that guarantee we repose with confidence, th[illegible] this hour of danger, sacrificing all minor con[illegible] tions, they will go forth in their strength, and [illegible] the Temple of Liberty from pollution.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Ja[illegible]

I did not reach here time enough to t[illegible] the Jackson Dinner yesterday. I am t[illegible] was well attended and went off smooth[illegible] Gen. Desha, a member from Tenne[illegible] gave a toast that was personal towards [illegible] Brent, a member from Louisiana. I[illegible] have read Mr. Secretary Clay's Book, [illegible] must have noticed a letter of this Mr. B[illegible] which charges Gen. Jackson with base [illegible] immoral conduct during his whole li[illegible] This toast of Gen. Desha, I understand, [illegible] insult Mr. Brent and cause him to cal[illegible] out. Whether Mr. B. will do so is t[illegible] found out. There are many speculations [illegible] as to the result.

Washington, Jan. [illegible]

The Supreme Court of the United S[illegible] convened this morning at the Capitol, [illegible] o'clock. The following Judges appea[illegible] and took their seats:

The Hon. JOHN MARSHALL, *Chief Justice*
Hon. BUSHROD WASHINGTON,
Hon. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Hon. JOSEPH STORY,
Hon. SMITH THOMPSON, and
Hon. ROBERT TRIMBLE,
Associate Justices.

The following article is taken from [illegible] Wilmington (Del.) Watchman of Tues[illegible]

"A letter, without date or signature, [illegible] marked Philadelphia, eleventh of Jan[illegible] has been received at the bank of Wilm[illegible] ton and Brandywine, enclosing three [illegible] dred dollars, without any further exp[illegible] tion or direction than the following:—

"This money belongs to the bank[illegible] Wilmington and Brandywine—the pri[illegible] pal and interest in full."

Wine and Sobriety.—If we consult ex[illegible] rience, the cheapness of wine seems to [illegible] the cause, not of drunkenness, but of sob[illegible] ty; the French, for example, were alwa[illegible] sober people.

Watermelons.—A load of Watermel[illegible] was brought to Macon (Geo.) market, [illegible] Christmas day, from Twiggs county.

A Spare Rib.—An epicure requested [illegible] landlord to get him a spare rib. The [illegible] keeper declared he had none but a *croo[illegible] rib*, which he should be glad enough to sp[illegible]

Guessing.—"Jack, which is the way [illegible] Epping."—"How do you know my nam[illegible] Jack."—"I guess it."—"Then guess y[illegible] way to Epping."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 24, 1828.

Great Fire in Wilmington.—It is with deep regret we have to record an awful and destructive conflagration in our neighboring town of Wilmington. The fire commenced at a little before day light on Saturday morning last, in a small building back of Cazeaux's Tavern House, and was not arrested before an entire square was reduced to a heap of ruins, a single house being saved, on the south side of Market Street from the river to Front street, thence on the west side of Front street to Dock street, thence down the north side of Dock street to Water street, and along Water street to the beginning. About 50 houses, including 30 stores and 5 dwellings, were destroyed, valued, with the goods destroyed in them, at from $100,000 to $130,000, and insured in New York and Hartford to the amount of about $75,000. The following list of sufferers, though it does not probably embrace all, is accurate as far as it goes, being compiled from letters with which we have been kindly favored:

Market Street, 12 Stores, the first, belonging to Lord, not occupied. The others occupied as follows: Baker & Doane, insured for $2,000. Wm. Watson, (and dwelling) insured for $7,000. J. S. Dickinson, insured. David Jones, insured. Sam'l Langdon, insured, goods mostly saved. Murdock McKay, C. Dunbibin, Mr. Robinson, Alex'r Miller, Mr. Tibbits, and Baker & Doane 2d, not insured, small, goods saved.

Water Street, P. K. Dickinson and H. R. Saunders, Compting Room, books and papers saved. Hall & Callender, insured for $5,000. E. B. Dudley, compting room. B. C. Hood, loss $500. Mr. Hallett, of brig North Carolina, loss 5 or $600. Mr. Bradley, 1200 bushels salt and 300 bush. corn. John Taylor & Co. insured for $15,000. Archibald Maffitt, books saved, loss $500. Elijah Dickinson, insured for $7,000. John Walker, Store and large warehouse, formerly occupied by Lewis Gomez. A Store rented by James Dickson. H. Law and T. Savage & Co. books and papers saved.

Dock and Front Streets, B. G. Gillett, goods saved. Samuel Russell, ditto. Mr. Simpson, ditto. Office, insured for $2000. Richard Bradley, Cazeaux House, not insured. Dr. Harris, house and office, part insured. John Cannon, goods saved. Mr. Demiller's stores, goods saved.

The roofs of the Stores on the North side of Market Street were several times on fire, but were fortunately saved. The Steam Boat Henrietta and all the shipping hauled off from the wharves, and sustained no injury.

It is supposed the fire was accidental. The square was destroyed by fire in 1819.

Messrs. Urquhart, Richard Bradley, and John Dudley, are mentioned as the greatest sufferers.

On the preceding page we publish the Address of the Virginia Adams Convention, in compliance with a request of the Adams Committee of Vigilance for this county, most of whom are subscribers to the Observer, and whose wishes, consequently, are entitled to respect, notwithstanding we dislike to fill our columns with long documents, especially on politics, while we are confident a great majority of our readers prefer matter of a more miscellaneous kind. It is also in some measure incumbent upon us to publish the Address, because there is no Administration paper in the District, through which the party can be heard. We therefore comply with the request, without any fear that a single individual, of either party, will be convinced by the Address. The minds of the people are made up, and made up against Mr. Adams.

The publication of the following letter is due to its respected author, and to the cause of truth. In compliance with the request to be informed whence we derived the statement contradicted by our correspondent, we inform him that it was copied from the *Richmond Enquirer* of Dec. 18, where it appeared as a *communication*.

To the Editor.

"*Hamptonville, N. C., Jan.* 14, 1828.

Dear Sir: Permit me to call your attention to an article headed "Signs of the Times," in your paper of 20th or 27th ult., where you remark, that at a late review of the Surry Regiments, a vote was taken on the Presidential question which resulted, as stated, 353 for Jackson, 54 for Adams, or near these numbers not having your paper before me, I do not pretend to be correct to exactness. If not inconsistent with your rules, I should like to know who furnished you with this statement. No such thing as there spoken of has taken place in Surry; nor has there been a Review since 1825. No election has taken place at any of the regimental or petty musters in Surry in 12 months. You would do well to contradict the report. If all your "signs of the times" rest on the same foundation, God help your cause—for the People will not. This article is calculated to mislead the public as to the state of parties in this county and district. I will not say positively that Adams has a majority in the County, but this I will say, (and next November will attest the truth of what I say) that this part of the county is by an *overwhelming majority* in favor of the Administration, and I believe the county, if left to themselves, will give a clear majority the same way."

We can assure our esteemed patron and correspondent, that all our "Signs" do not rest on the same bad foundation as that from Surry. We sincerely join in his prayer that "God will help our cause," not doubting that the people mean to help it.

Four to one for Jackson.—At a company muster of Captain George Hodges' Riflemen, at Joseph Bann's Esq., in the upper part of this county, it was proposed, before the company was discharged, to take a vote on the Presidential Question, when on counting the ballots, it appeared that there were, for Gen. Jackson 34, for J. Q. Adams 8.

We learn that a large and respectable meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson was held at Hillsborough, Anson county, on Thursday last. Col. Jos. Pickett was called to the Chair, and addressed the meeting in explanation of the objects for which it was convened; after which Delegates were appointed to meet the Delegates from the other counties in this electoral District, at Rockingham, on the 18th of March next, for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate for Elector.

At a meeting of the Jackson Corresponding Committee of New Hanover county, on the 12th instant, it was recommended to the friends of Gen. Jackson in the counties of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick and New Hanover, (composing that Electoral District) to appoint Delegates to meet in the town of Wilmington, on the 10th day of March next, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for that District. It was also resolved that Gen. Edward B. Dudley be nominated for that appointment.

The friends of Gen. Jackson at Wilmington celebrated the 8th of January by a splendid Dinner,—Christopher Dudley, Jr. Esq. presiding, assisted by Wm. B. Meares, E. B. Dudley, and Gabriel Holmes, Jr. Esqrs. We are sorry to observe, from a speech made on the occasion, that the Adams men did not join in the celebration, though invited to do so. The parties at Wilmington must be less tolerant towards each other than in our town; for with us there was no division of parties in celebrating that day. All joined in commemorating the great *national* event; which was justly considered by the Adams men not the less a source of pride and rejoicing because Gen. Jackson was the most distinguished actor on the occasion.

The Anti-Jackson Convention of Virginia brought its labors to a close on Saturday the 12th inst. having adopted a Report and Resolutions recommending John Quincy Adams for President and Richard Rush for Vice President, and formed the Electoral Ticket published in our last. The Richmond Enquirer says that Messrs. Madison and Monroe will not lend the use of their names to the purposes of the Convention; and the Editors found their opinion as to Mr. Madison upon his declaration, recently made, "that he did not wish to mingle in the party strife of the day." As to Mr. Monroe, the following reply to an invitation to a public Dinner on the 8th of January, fully expresses his determination to take no part in the contest, and leaves it doubtful, so highly does he speak of each of the candidates, whether he has a preference between them. And so fails this attempt to gain partizans by an array of great names.

Mr. Monroe's Letter.

"*Oak Hill, Jan.* 7, 1828.

"Gentlemen: No person felt more sensibly than I did, the advantages and credit derived to our country, from the victory gained at New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815, or thought more highly of the gallantry and good conduct of the commander, and of the troops who fought under him, in that action. Of this I have given many proofs; by attending like celebrations heretofore, and, also, by nominating him to several important trusts, while I held the late office. If the celebration proposed, was confined to that object, I should readily accept the invitation. It is known, however, that a question is now depending, and with which every movement, relating to the parties concerned, is connected. In that question I resolved, at an early period, to take no part; having had the most friendly relations with both the candidates, during my service in the late office, and given to each the strongest proof of confidence and regard, under a thorough conviction that they merited them. The opposing candidate performed likewise his duty in the important trust committed to him, with great ability and integrity; and entirely to my satisfaction. With these sentiments and feelings for both, I retired, and it is my wish to preserve them. I cannot, therefore, take any position which may, by inference, arrange me, in the present question, on the side of either, against the other. For your kind invitation I beg you to accept my best thanks.

With great respect, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

To the Committee of Arrangement."

The Jackson Convention again assembled at Richmond on the 14th inst. 171 members of the Legislature and 23 special Deputies attended. Gen. Jackson was unanimously recommended as a fit candidate for the Presidency, and on balloting for a candidate for the Vice Presidency, John C. Calhoun had 164 votes, Nathaniel Macon 20, William H. Crawford 3, L. W. Tazewell 1, and John Tyler 1. The Convention then proceeded to nominate the following Ticket of Electors to vote for Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun:

Wm. C. Holt, Wm. H. McFarland, John Cargill, Maj. Tho Nelson, Rich'd Logan, James Jones, Judge Wm. Daniel, Col. Joseph Martin, Wm. F. Gordon, Judge Wm. Brockenbrough, Capt. Geo. Buckner, Col. Wm. Jones, Robert McCandlish, Ellison Currie, Judge John W. Greene, Col. John Gibson, Gen. Geo. Rust, Jared Williams, Dr. Jacob W. Williamson, Jno. Boyer, Major John B. Gearge, Andrew Russell, Joel Shrewsbury, John McMillan.

Jackson in Georgia.—A letter from a very respectable gentleman in Georgia says, 'We have in Georgia but two considerable parties on the approaching Presidential election, one of them for *Gen. Jackson*, and the other for *Old Hickory*."

New Jersey.—The Jackson State Convention met at Trenton on the 8th, consisting of about 200 members—(Edward Condict, President—and John Clement and Daniel Vleit, Secretaries.) They formed their Electoral Ticket of 8; and unanimously recommended Gen. Jackson as President, and J. C. Calhoun as V. President.

North Carolina Notes.—In New York, 8 to 10 per cent. discount. Petersburg, 10 per cent. Norfolk, "large sums," says the Beacon, "have been sold this week, at 5 per cent. discount, without distinction of Banks."

Congress.—Mr. Johnson's bill for the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt has finally passed the Senate, after about four years incessant labor at it by the author. The vote was 25 to 16. Whether it will pass the other House is extremely doubtful.

In the House of Representatives, two or three days have been spent in warm debate on a resolution calling for the documents in the War Department relating to the trial and execution of six militia men at Mobile, during the late war. The Resolution finally passed without a division.

Supreme Court.—Since our last Mr. Geo. F. Davidson of Iredell, Mr. Spier Whitaker of Halifax, Mr. Richard Croom of Lenoir and Mr. Samuel F. Sneed of Granville county have received licences to practice Law in the Superior Courts, and Mr. John H. Wheeler of Murfreesborough has been admitted to County Court practice.

From the Wilmington Recorder.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

The Committee to whom was referred a consideration of the call of the Stockholders —the expediency or inexpediency of surrendering the charter and other purposes as pointed out by the Resolution, Report, That they fully approve the call of the Stockholders, and although a temporary depreciation of Cape Fear Notes may have been occasioned thereby, yet the object of the call was of paramount consideration, and the complete and satisfactory investigation resulting therefrom, cannot fail to establish the credit and reputation of the Bank of Cape Fear. Your Committee state that the valuable funds correspond with the official expose, and they unequivocally declare that the institution is sound and equal to specie payments.

Your Committee would recommend that it is inexpedient to surrender the Charter.

ROBERT DONALDSON, *Chairman.*
JOHN LIPPITT, *Secretary.*

The above is an extract from a Report adopted at the late meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear. Its insertion affords us much satisfaction, and fully confirms the impression within the State as to the excellent condition of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Silk.—The town of Mansfield has recently been several times noticed on account of its manufactures of silk. The Connecticut Register, recently issued at Hartford, estimates the quantity produced at more than 3,000 lbs. annually; and the value at $20,000, which probably is not beyond the fact; but which is certainly a very considerable sum of money to be annually distributed as one item of income, among a population of 3000, inhabiting a comparatively unproductive soil; and that too almost without any expenditure for machinery or outfit of any kind. The process is entirely domestic, until the raw silk is adjusted into large skeins, resembling the condition in which it is imported into England, and other countries from the East.

Capt. Fellows, of the British frigate Dartmouth, who was so conspicuous for his bravery at the battle of Navarino, is a native of Stonington, Con., and is to be knighted for his gallant conduct.

National Road to New Orleans.—The committee on roads and canals in the house of representatives of the United States, made a report, on the 2d inst. on the subject of the National Road from Washington City to New Orleans, accompanied by a bill on the subject. They recommend the *Western Route*, through Tennessee, &c. The following are their *reasons* for giving this preference.

"The committee have, after much reflection, decided in favor of the western route for the contemplated road, without intending, however, to exclude from the discretion of the Executive such future alterations of that route as the further report of the United States Engineers, daily expected, or future inquiry, may recommend.

"In preferring the western to the middle or eastern route, the committee have been governed by a reference to the abundance and quality of the material which may hereafter be required for its more solid structure, and to the various uses of which it will be susceptible, as well in peace as in war, in affording, where most needed, a ready channel of social, commercial and political intercourse; and the means of speedily concentrating and directing the public force to the defence of the nation."

The Pennsylvania Gazette states, that the individual who lately committed suicide in New York, had purloined from the insurance Company in which he was Secretary, $180,000.

Something extraordinary.—We were yesterday presented with a mess of *Asparagus*, from the garden of Capt. Thomas Cobbs, of this city. A fine mess of this vegetable was taken from the same garden on the 7th inst. This may be taken as a striking evidence of the remarkable mildness of the preceding part of our winter.—*Raleigh Star.*

On taking the vote on the presidential question at a company muster in Greene county, a few days ago, 38 being present, there were 30 for Jackson.

A letter to the Editors, from a friend in Mexico, under date of December 8, 1827, says: "Com. Porter is now with us. He has met with a very flattering reception from the Government: and during next month, when Congress opens its ordinary session, he is to be promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, equivalent to that of Admiral. His little fleet is in Vera Cruz, but will again be got to sea as quickly as possible."—*Nat. Int.*

New Steamboat and Stage Line.—We understand that the Proprietors of the *Norfolk and Philadelphia Commercial Line*, have it in contemplation to establish a line of Stages and Steam Boats between Charleston (S. C.) and this Borough, to run in connection with their present line, via *Georgetown, (S. C.) Smithville, Beaufort, Clubfoot* and *Harlow's Creek Canal, Pamptico and Albemarle Sound, and Elizabeth City, (N. C.)* to *Norfolk*. Capt. Edward L. Young, of the Steam Boat *Norfolk*, (Commercial Line) is requested by the Directors to proceed to Philadelphia in a few days, to make arrangements for surveying the route.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

A mob appears to have ruled the city of New York, on New Year's Eve—committing numerous excesses. At one time, it is said to have consisted of 4000 persons. The good people must take care that their place does not obtain the name of mob-town.

The Mob at New York attacked the African Church on New Year's Eve—demolished the windows, doors, and seats, and attempted to pull the house down. They next beat the worshippers, and the preacher escaped with difficulty.

How to run off with a pair of Boots.—A short time since a stranger came into a boot and shoe store in Canal-street, to purchase a pair of shoes. He was a long time engaged in trying shoes, before he could find a pair to fit. Meantime another *gentleman* came in to buy a pair of boots. He soon found a pair which he drew on, and which suited exactly; and while he was thrusting his hand into his pocket for the "ready," the purchaser darted off with the shoes without either payment, or saying so much as "by your leave, sir," "The villian!" exclaimed the boot purchaser and the boot maker, in the same breath, and both gave chase. The man in the new boots, however, had the best wind and the cleanest heels. He soon shot ahead of Crispin, while the latter urged him to push forward and overtake the shoes. There was no fear but he would do that. The *shoes* turned a corner; the *boots* followed; and for any thing that Crispin knows, they are pursuing each other yet!—*N. Y. paper.*

MARRIED,

At the Hermitage, near Wilmington, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. T. S. W. Mott, Mr. WILLIAM E. ANDERSON, of Hillsborough, to Miss ELIZABETH BURGWIN, eldest daughter of George W. B. Burgwin, Esq.

DIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. NANCY TILLMAN, in the 78th year of her age.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

CLAYLAND & BOWEN,

was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be hereafter conducted by Robert M. Clayland, who is authorized to settle all accounts in favor of, and against the late firm.

R. M. CLAYLAND,
STEPHEN R. BOWEN.

January 21, 1828.

A Card.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of *CLAYLAND & BOWEN*, are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the 25th instant, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, and all those having claims against said concern will present them to R. M. Clayland for settlement.

R. M. CLAYLAND.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1828.

Garden Seeds.

WARRANTED good, just received and for sale by J. PEABODY.

January 17. 54-4w.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	3	
Brandy, Cogniac	-	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple	-	do	33	37
Peach	-	do	40	45
Bacon	-	lb	8	10
Beeswax	-	do	25	26
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	20	24
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	16	18
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	15	16
Candles, Mould	-	do	16	
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton	-	100lbs	8 50	8 75
Corn	-	bushel	40	
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	5
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	80	90
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	4	4 50
Fine	-	do	4	4 25
Fish, Herrings (none)	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	5 50	6
Mullet	-	do	4 50	5
Feathers	-	lb	25	
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	90	1 25
Country	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 75	4 50
10 by 12	-	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb		
West India,	-	do		
Iron	-	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	2 75	3
Flotant	-	do	2 75	3
Lime	-	cask	2 50	3
Lard	-	lb	7	7½
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	20	28
Bridle	-	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	-	lb	9	10
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	35	40
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	8 50	9
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel		30
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	18	20
Linseed	-	gallon	80	1
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	20	22
Pimento	-	do	28	30
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7 50	8
Others	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	50	
Rice	-	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags	-	lb	2	6
Shot	-	Bag	2 50	
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	11	11½
Common	-	do	9 50	10½
Loaf	-	lb	19	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	75	80
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		80
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	12 50
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	-	do	12	15
Tallow	-	do	8 50	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 75	3 25
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	16	18
Verdigris	-	lb	65	
Wheat	-	bushel	70	75
Whiskey	-	gallon	30	32
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port	-	do	2 00	2 35
Malaga	-	do	70	80

Strictly prime Cotton would bring 9 cents. Sales at 8½ a 8 3-4. Not much coming to market.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Trust Sale.

WILL be sold by virtue of a Deed of Trust for certain purposes therein contained, on Monday the 4th day of February next, at the store of Hartwell Webb, on Hay Street, in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C. all the *STOCK OF GOODS* on hand, *HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE*, which said Hartwell Webb conveyed to me by Deed of Trust aforesaid; also a Wagon and Gear, and one excellent Milch Cow. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHERS, *Trustee.*

January 22, 1828.—55-2t.

Managers' Offices.

SPLENDID FORTUNES!

To be drawn this and next month.

Union Canal Lottery,

Was drawn yesterday in Philadelphia. The following are the Capital Prizes:

25,000 dollars.	2,500 dollars.
5,000 dollars.	2,110 dollars.
3,000 dollars.	

5 prizes of $1,000; 5 of $600; 5 of $400; 39 of $100, &c. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

New York Consolidated Lottery,

Class No. 1, for 1828, to be drawn on Wednesday, the 30th January.

CAPITAL PRIZES.

24,000 dollars.	6,000 dollars.
3,000 dollars.	2,110 dollars.

5 prizes of $1,000; 5 of $600; 5 of $400; 39 of $100; 39 of $80, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

Rhode Island Lottery,

For the benefit of the 4th Baptist Church, Providence, to be drawn 26th January, 1828.

CAPITAL PRIZES.

10,000 dollars.	4,000 dollars.
2,500 dollars.	1,880 dollars.

2 prizes of $1,000; 2 of $600; 4 of $400; 8 of $200, &c.

Tickets 5 *dolls.*, *Halves* 2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

For the benefit of NORTH CAROLINA, to be drawn 6th February, 1828.

CAPITAL PRIZES.

20,000 dollars.	5,000 dollars.
2,000 dollars.	1,405 dollars.

5 prizes of $1,000; 10 of $600; 10 of $300; 10 of $250; 30 of $100, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

Amounting to near $420,000!!!

All to be distributed in less than THREE WEEKS.

☞ Let those who have not yet supplied themselves with Tickets in the above Lotteries, remember that the hand of Fortune is about approaching the wheel, to distribute rich and splendid gifts among those who worship at her shrine. Time presses—the drawing advances—independence is within your reach—the moment is yet your own—hesitate not—improve the favourable chance, and step at once into affluence and independence, by purchasing a Ticket.

☞ Tickets and Shares in the South Carolina Lotteries can be had at the Managers' Offices, Fayetteville or Raleigh, for three days after the drawing: and in the New York and Pennsylvania for five days after, (should there be any unsold,) but as the demand is considerable in each of the above schemes, an early application would be the most prudent

☞ Cash paid for prizes on demand.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Washington City, North Carolina, So. Carolina and Louisiana, will be received in payment.

Orders, enclosing the cash or Prizes as above, (post paid) for Tickets or Shares, will receive very prompt attention, if addressed to

YATES & McINTYRE,
Fayetteville or Raleigh.

Who have sold and paid the following Capital Prizes of 20,000 dolls., 15,000 dolls., 10,000 dolls. 5,276 dolls., several of 2,000 dolls., 1,500 dolls., 1,000 dolls. &c &c., and from whom similar ones can be obtained. [*January* 24, 1828.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 54tf.

Trust Sale.

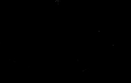
Pursuant to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Clark, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, at twelve o'clock, on *Wednesday, the 30th January instant*, the saw and grist MILLS, with the Lands and Buildings appurtenant, situate on Cross Creek, near Cape Fear river, known as Clarke's Mills, together with all the fixtures and tools belonging to the same. A Lot and Improvements on Broad Street, in Campbellton. A Negro Slave about 10 years of age.

Terms made known at sale.

For the Trustees,
WILLKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*

January 16, 1828. 45-2w.

Leather and Shoe STORE,



Person Street two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

January 17. 54tf.

Flats below Wilmington.

A CONTRACTOR is wanted to remove the obstructions which yet remain to a good Ship Navigation in the Cape Fear River below Wilmington. The Contractor to have the use of the Dredging Machine, Flats, &c. which have been hitherto used in this Work.

Proposals are to be made to Mr. A. Nash, Civil Engineer of the State, at present in Wilmington, who will furnish a Specification of the manner in which the work is to be executed.

January 17. 54-3w.

POETRY.

THE CONTRAST.

And this is Love;
Can you then say that love is happiness?

There were two portraits; one was of a Girl
Just blushing into woman; it was not
A face of perfect beauty, but it had
A most bewildering smile—there was a glance
Of such arch playfulness and innocence,
That as you looked a pleasant feeling came
Over the heart, as when you hear a sound
Of cheerful music. Rich and glossy curls
Were bound with roses, and her sparkling eyes
Gleamed like Thalia's, when some quick device
Of mirth is in her laugh. Her light step seemed
Bounding upon the air with all the life,
The bouyant life of one untouched by sorrow.

There was another, drawn in after years;
The face was young still; but its happy look
Was gone; the cheek had lost its colour, and
The lip its smile—the light that once had played
Like sunshine in those eyes, was quenched and dim,
For tears had wasted it: her long dark hair
Floated upon her forehead in loose waves
Unbraided; and upon her pale thin hand
Her head was bent, as if in pain—no trace
Was left of that sweet gaiety which once
Seemed as if grief could not darken it, as care
Would pass and leave behind no memory.

There was one whom she loved,undoubtingly,
As youth will ever love—he sought her smile,
And said most gentle things, although he knew
Another had his vows—Oh! there are some
Can trifle, in cold vanity, with all
The warm soul's precious throbs, to whom it is
A triumph that a fond devoted heart
Is breaking for them—who can bear to call
Young flowers into beauty, and then crush them!

Affections trampled on, and hopes destroyed,
Tears wrung from very bitterness, and sighs
That waste the breath of life—these all were her's
Whose image is before me. She had given
Life's hope to a most fragile bark, to love!
'Twas wrecked—wrecked by love's treachery; she knew
Yet spoke not of his falsehood; but the charm
That bound her to existence was dispelled—
And her days were numbered.—

Mrs. Jones's School

FOR Young Ladies will commence again on the first of February next. Small girls, who are to be engaged in the mere elementary parts of education, will be taken at an inferior price. Letters on the subject may be addressed to Mrs. Jones, Rock Rest, Chatham County.

January 7, 1828. 53-3t.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Anson County, on the 26th of December, 1827, *EPHRAIM*, and *PHILLIS* his wife. Ephraim was raised in or near Norfolk, Va., and Phillis in Johnson County, N. C. They will probably endeavor to get to one or the other of these places. Ephraim is a stout boy of about 27 years of age. Phillis is about 40 years of age, very fleshy and stout, quick spoken when attacked by any person. They took from home two or three suits of clothes. The boy had on when he left home, a dark colored casinet coat and a pair of mixt pantaloons. The girl wore a checked home-spun frock.

The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid to any person who will deliver the said Negroes to me near Morven, in Anson county, or confine them in any jail in the counties of Anson, Richmond, Moore, Cumberland, or Wake.

B. R. BAILEY.

January 3, 1828. 52-5tp.

Notice.

THE Books, Accounts, &c. of Mr. Cornelius J. Tooker have been assigned over to the Subscriber for settlement, &c. Therefore all those indebted to the said Mr. T. will make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed indiscriminately in the hands of an officer for collection.

L. FITZHARRIS.

December 11. 50*tf.*

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK,

FOR

1828,

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astronomica Calculations, some useful Essays on Agriculture a variety of valuable Recipes, and much instructing and entertaining matter, just received and for sale, Wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE,

September 27. *Fayetteville.*

Notice.

THE Books and Accounts of Capt. A. McNair, are assigned over to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said A. McNair, will make immediate payment otherwise they will be sued indiscriminately.

MATTHEW RYBURN, *Trustee.*

November, 8, 1827. –44*tf.*

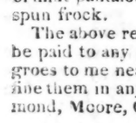
Just received and for Sale,

A VALUABLE collection of *BOOKS*, Theological, Miscellaneous, and School. 1 case Window Blinds, which are now open and ready for examination, at the Auction Store of the Subscriber.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*

December 4, 1827. 48tf.

For Liverpool.

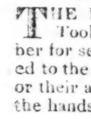


The fast sailing ship *ATLAS*, Captain *Lawton*, has one half freight engaged, and will have dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to

JOHN LIPPITT & Co., or to
WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington.

Fayetteville, November 15. 45*tf.*

For Liverpool,

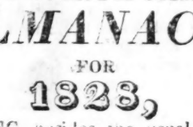


The fine, fast sailing Brig *Union*, WILLIAM BURR Master, 218 tons burthen, has part of freight engaged, will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply to

JOHN LIPPITT, & CO., or
WM. H. LIPPITT, *Wilmington*

December 20. 50tf.

Charleston Stages.



THE Proprietors of the Line from this place to Godfrey's Ferry, are prepared to carry seven Passengers daily with the Mail, and to accommodate with an Extra, so as to avoid travelling at night.

Fayetteville, November 1, 1827. 47tf.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

December 13, 1827. 49tf.

A Reading Room,

FOR the accommodation of Citizens and Strangers, is opened *THIS DAY*, at the Lafayette Hotel. Price to Subscribers $5 per annum. Strangers admitted gratis. No citizen of the town admitted except such as subscribe.

WM. TRACY.

December 20. 50tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has an Office in the upper end of the Brick Row, near Hay Mount, south side of Hay Street, where he may be found at all times, when not out on business. He tenders his services to any Gentleman, who may have Job Writing, such as posting their books, making out accounts, &c. to do, and pledges himself, not only to be diligent, but also to use the utmost fidelity and secrecy in all matters relating to any writing committed to his care.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

November 20, 1827. 48tf;

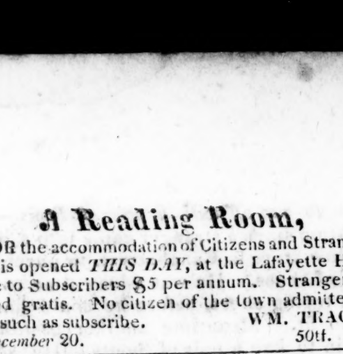
Superior Work.

THE Subscriber has established a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, near to his Office on Hay Street, Brick Row, in which he has employed a first rate Smith, and expects to manufacture, in a style of superior workmanship, all kinds of Edge Tools, such as Axes, &c., and do any kind of Job Work in that line, with neatness and despatch.

☞ *Horses Shod in the very best manner.*

WILLIAM LOCKE.

November 20, 1827. 48tf.



POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon.

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by the subscriber, agent for the Proprietor.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

November 29. 47tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

November 15. 45tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Cornelius and Alexander Colbreth, *vs.* The Court. Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the Court that Elly Ellums & Jane Frazier, (distributees and parties interested in this petition) are not inhabitants of this State. It is *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, for the said parties to appear at the next Court to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in February next and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness, *Thos. I. Faison*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 12th of December, 1827.

THOS. I. FAISON, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Cornelius and Alexander Colbreth, *vs.* The Court. Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the Court that Elly Ellums & Jane Frazier, (parties interested in this petition) are not inhabitants of this State. It is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, for the said parties to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness, *Thos. I. Faison*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 12th of December, 1827.

THOS. I. FAISON, C. C.

Mansion House.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *MANSION HOUSE* will be ready for the reception of Travellers and others, on the first of January next.

To persons travelling with, or without families, who may wish to avoid the noise and bustle incident to a Hotel having attached to it a Public Bar, the Mansion House offers quiet repose.

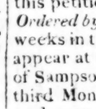
The *STABLES*, attached to the premises, will be kept constantly supplied with Provender of every kind, and a careful and attentive Ostler will be at all times in readiness to perform the duties of his station.

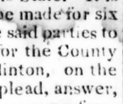
Town Boarders will be accommodated, and every attention in the power of the conductor to render them comfortable shall be invariably given.

JOHN MAC COLL.

Camden, S. C. December 22d, 1827. 51–5t

Boots and Shoes.





THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy five Packages* of BOOTS and SHOES, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice

October 25. 90tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

November 8, 1827. 1tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

New Goods.

CLAYLAND & BOWEN,

HAVING just received their *Fall and Winter Supply of STAPLE & FANCY*

DRY GOODS,

offer them unusually low for Cash.

Also,

A General Assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also,

CROCKERY WARE, in packages to suit country Merchants.

Oct. 17, 1827—41tf

Cheap Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS,

A Great variety of cheap *DRY GOODS*, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics*, of all kinds, *Fancy Articles, Perfumery*, &c. &c. &c., which we are disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, or exchange for most kind of Country Produce.

ALSO,

1 Pipe choice Cognac Brandy,
1 do real Holland Gin,
3 do Madeira and Canary Wine,
1 Hhd. Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
1 do St. Croix, do.
5 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
4 Casks brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
N. York Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 44-*tf.*

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Race Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm, Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

The Subscribers

HAVE received and offer for sale, at their Store in the Brick Row, at the foot of Hay Mount, a few doors west of Hall & Johnson's—

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
21 coils Rope,
1000 lbs bar Lead,
30 kegs Shot, well assorted,
Blacksmith's Vices and Anvils,
Sledge and hand Hammers,
Indigo and Madder,

On Hand,

15 hhds. Molasses,
30 bbls. Sugar,
25 bags Coffee,
Upper and sole Leather,
Wagon Boxes, Iron and Steel,
Rum, Brandy and Whiskey,
A good assortment of Castings,

All of which they offer at low prices for cash or country produce.

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

☞ They will receive Cotton on Storage.

October 11, 1827. 40tf.

North Carolina ALMANACKS,

FOR

1828.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the publishers, have just received a supply, which they will sell by the gross, dozen, or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

September 20, 1827. 37tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826, he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19–tf.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper, Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides.*

H. G. NELSON.

Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

Delivery Bonds.

BLANK Bonds for the delivery of property to be sold under execution, for sale at this office, where Blanks of all descriptions may be had.

Music, French, Drawing and Painting on Velvet.

MRS. *BEZE PERRY* informs her friends, and the public generally, that having returned from Columbia, South Carolina, and settled herself again here, she will, on the 16th of this month, open a school for Young Ladies, to teach them Music, French, Drawing and Painting on paper, also painting on velvet.

The classes in French and Drawing will be each, three times a week, from 12 o'clock till half past 1.

Music Lessons three times a week, three quarters of an hour each lesson, and at such hour as will suit young ladies.

TERMS.

Music, three lessons pr. week, per quarter,	$15	
Drawing and Painting on velvet	per do.	10
French	per do.	10

Fayetteville, 12th July, 1827. 27tf.

Mrs. Hansford

INFORMS her friends, that she has removed from the house which she has occupied for some years past, and taken as her future residence, the commodious and convenient tenement on Main street, next door to the Bank of Virginia. The situation of this house cannot be surpassed, as to convenience for travellers, by any in Norfolk. It is in the immediate centre of business, and within a few minutes walk of the Steam Boats and Stage Offices; and has recently been thoroughly repaired, and fitted up and furnished in a manner suitable for the accommodation of genteel boarders. There is also attached to the establishment, a very good Stable; and the attendance in the house, in which new arrangements have been made, will, it is believed, be always satisfactory.

The following are her TERMS, which, it is hoped, will be considered reasonable; and which are *reduced* suitably to the times:

Board and lodging for one person, per annum,				$250
Do	do	do	for a quarter,	70
Do	do	do	for a month,	28
Do	do	do	for a week,	8
Do	do	do	for a day,	1 25

Families will be accommodated on terms liberally proportioned to the above rates; and the *extra* charge for wine, &c. will be moderate.

Norfolk, Va., January 3, 1828. 53-9w.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in part received their FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES:

The whole of which is expected to arrive during the ensuing week, which they offer to their friends and the public in general *low* for *CASH*. Their Stock will consist in part of the following

ARTICLES, Viz.

30 Hhds N. O. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
25 bbls loaf and lump - - do
10 hhds prime Laguyra Coffee,
40 bags Mountain St. Domingo do.
5 do Pepper,
50 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 inches,
25 coils bale Rope,
1 box choice Cavendish Tobacco,
75 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do Rye Whiskey,
10 do N. E. Rum,
10 do American Gin,
5 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
3 do Antigua Rum,
1 do Shrub,
6 pipes old Cognac Brandy, (*favorite brands,*)
3 do old Schedam Gin,
5 quar casks Teneriffe,
5 do do Sherry,
½ pipe old Madeira,
8 half pipes sweet Malaga, } WINES.
10 do quar. casks do.
2 quar casks old Port,
8 boxes Imperial,
6 do G. Powder, } TEAS.
4 do Y. Hyson, LATEST IMPORTATION.
1 hhd Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo, in packages of from 3½ to 4 lbs. each,
30 kegs Orange Powder,
1 box Mustard (for family use)
5 boxes sperm Candles,
5 casks choice Goshen Cheese,
1 cask Epsom Salts, (warranted genuine)
10 kegs ground Ginger,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
50 bags Shot, assorted Numbers,
101 in whole, half and quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisins, warranted fresh, and well worthy the attention of families,
18 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
With many other articles in their line.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

ALSO,

10 cases of WOOL HATS,
9 do fine fur do.
4 do wool and cotton Cards,
13 pieces twilled negro Cloth,
10 reams writing Paper,
Knives and forks, butchers knives, shoe knives, single and double bladed pen and pocket knives, pad locks, stock locks, gun locks, trunk locks, butt hinges, wood screws, horse pleghms, nail and spike gimlets, table spoons, lead faucetts, sheep shears, keyhole, tenant and hand saws, claw hammers, club and cooper's axes, shingling hatchets, post and yankee coffee mills, shovels and tongs, steel-yards, poll chains, screw augers, gouges and chissels, chest hinges, shoe pincers and rasps, curry combs, saw mill files, cow hide whips, plated spurs, razors, shaving boxes, spectacles and cases, black-lead and slate pencils, English slates, boxes soap, German, English and cast steel, castings, trace chains, blacksmiths hammers, &c. &c. &c.

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as they will be sold low for cash to close a consignment.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 23. 42-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 20tf.

Fish and Lime!

25 Barrels Mullets,
80 casks Thomastown Lime,
For sale.

McNEILL & KIRKL

December 19, 1827. 50-6w.

Porter, Ale, and Cider

OF the very best quality, for sale at the L Hotel, either by the barrel or bottle.

July 19.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to the Stores formerly occup Mr. Wm. L. Hawley, and Mr. Charles and is now opening a very large and splendid ment of

DRY GOODS, *HARDWARE & GROCER*

All of which were purchased at the late Sales in New York; and will continue to rece supplies by every arrival from his House in Country Merchants, and others wishing to plies, will please call and examine the *most Assortment in this State.* He is very thankf liberal patronage which he has received opening in this place.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1827.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public has received his *FALL Supply*, consis variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & DOM GOODS, newest style.* They have been b the New York auctions, a considerable par original package sales, and will be sold, wholesale or retail, at very low prices fo Merchants from the country will do well t examine for themselves. His assortment co part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mix drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and Bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderilis, and cotton flore
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hos
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles v
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric gingham
Rich seeded, grossbarree, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheeting
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shad bric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rich black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbo
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Hus
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw
Handboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN Mc

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1827.

Sunday Schools.

THE Managers of the "American Sunday Union" have committed to the agency Subscriber, a depository of Books in Fay which Books will be sold to *any* Sunday Sc ciety at the Philadelphia prices, and to all *auxiliary* to the American, at a discount of cent.

The facility afforded by this depository, of ing suitable books at the lowest rates, will ped, give a fresh impulse to the Sabbath cause throughout our State. All Societies for this object, would find it their interest to auxiliary to the American Institution at Phila For, while the only fee requisite for such a *Three Dollars*, the discount allowed, would end, create a considerable saving. But the g nefit of such a connexion has its foundation tian benevolence—in union of effort in a go The auxiliary throws its limited experien knowledge into the common stock, and, i general mass of experiments and results, much light and help.

The mighty work of restraining Sabbath br of reclaiming idle and dissolute youth, and t them, by means of Sunday Schools, in the literature, morality and religion, is going rapid march throughout all christendom: earnestly recommended to the people of eve and neighbourhood in our State to avail the of this great moral influence. The deposit the Post Office, where all applications for Bo be punctually attended to.

JOHN MAC

Fayetteville, May 31, 1827.